

House Bill 1215

By: Representatives Bearden of the 68th, Drenner of the 86th, Franklin of the 43rd, Scott of the 153rd, and Loudermilk of the 14th

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT

To amend Chapter 2 of Title 21 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to primaries and elections generally, so as to eliminate the use of direct recording electronic voting systems and voting machines in primaries and elections in this state; to provide for certain audits of results; to provide that persons 70 years of age or older may vote an absentee ballot without waiting in line; to provide for manual recounts of optical scan ballots; to provide for related matters; to provide an effective date and for applicability; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.

Chapter 2 of Title 21 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to primaries and elections generally, is amended by repealing Parts 1, 2, and 5 of Article 9, relating to general provisions, voting machines, and electronic recording voting systems, respectively, and designating said parts as reserved.

SECTION 2.

Said chapter is further amended by repealing Part 3 of Article 11, relating to preparation for and conduct of primaries and elections in precincts using voting machines.

SECTION 3.

Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraphs (1), (2), (4.1), (18), (19), (20), and (40) of Code Section 21-2-2, relating to definitions, as follows:

"(1) 'Ballot' means 'official ballot' or 'paper ballot' and shall include the paper instrument, ~~whether paper, mechanical, or electronic~~ including ballots that are read by optical scanning tabulators, by which an elector casts his or her vote.

(2) 'Ballot labels' means the cards, paper, or other material placed on the front of a voting machine containing the names of offices and candidates and statements of questions to be voted on Reserved."

~~"(4.1) 'Direct recording electronic' or 'DRE' voting equipment means a computer driven unit for casting and counting votes on which an elector touches a video screen or a button adjacent to a video screen to cast his or her vote."~~

~~"(18) 'Official ballot' means a paper ballot, whether paper, mechanical, or electronic, which is furnished by the superintendent or governing authority in accordance with Code Section 21-2-280, including ballots read by optical scanning tabulators.~~

~~(19) 'Official ballot label' means a ballot label prepared in accordance with Article 9 of this chapter and delivered by the superintendent to the poll officers in accordance with Code Section 21-2-328~~ Reserved.

(20) 'Paper ballot' or 'ballot' means the forms described in ~~Article 8~~ Articles 8 and 9 of this chapter. ~~The term 'paper ballot' shall not include a ballot card."~~

~~"(40) 'Voting machine' is a mechanical device on which an elector may cast a vote and which tabulates those votes by its own devices and is also known as a 'lever machine.'~~
Reserved."

SECTION 4.

Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraphs (13), (14), and (15) of subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-50, relating to the powers and duties of the Secretary of State, as follows:

~~"(13) To prepare and furnish information for citizens on voter registration and voting; and~~

~~(14) To maintain the official list of registered voters for this state and the list of inactive voters required by this chapter; and~~

~~(15) To develop, program, build, and review ballots for use by counties and municipalities on direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems in use in the state."~~

SECTION 5.

Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraph (5) of Code Section 21-2-70, relating to the powers and duties of superintendents, as follows:

~~"(5) To purchase, except voting machines, preserve, store, and maintain election equipment of all kinds, including voting booths and ballot boxes, and to procure ballots and all other supplies for primaries and elections;"~~

SECTION 6.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-72, relating to primary and election records to be open to public, as follows:

"21-2-72.

Except when otherwise provided by law or court order, the primary and election records of each superintendent, registrar, municipal governing authority, and committee of a political party or body, including registration statements, nomination petitions, affidavits, certificates, tally papers, returns, accounts, contracts, reports, and other documents in official custody, ~~except the contents of voting machines,~~ shall be open to public inspection and may be inspected and copied by any elector of the county or municipality during usual business hours at any time when they are not necessarily being used by the custodian or his or her employees having duties to perform in reference thereto; provided, however, that such public inspection shall only be in the presence of the custodian or his or her employee and shall be subject to proper regulation for the safekeeping of such documents and subject to the further provisions of this chapter. The custodian shall also, upon request, if photocopying equipment is available in the building in which the records are housed, make and furnish to any member of the public copies of any of such records upon payment of the actual cost of copying the records requested."

SECTION 7.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-101, relating to certification program for county and municipal election superintendents or election board designee, as follows:

"(a) All county and municipal election superintendents or, in the case of a board of elections or a board of elections and registration, the designee of such board charged with the daily operations of such board shall become certified by completing a certification program approved by the Secretary of State by no later than December 31 of the year in which they are appointed. Such program may include instruction on, and may require the superintendent to demonstrate proficiency in, ~~the operation of the state's direct recording electronic voting equipment,~~ the operation of the voting equipment used in such superintendent's jurisdiction; and in state and federal law and procedures related to elections. The local government employing the superintendent or designee shall cover the costs, if any, incurred by such superintendent's or designee's participation in the certification program. Such certification programs shall be offered by the Secretary of State on multiple occasions before December 31 of the year in which such superintendents or designees are appointed and shall not exceed 64 hours of classroom, online, and practical instruction as authorized and approved by the Secretary of State."

SECTION 8.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-135, relating to designation of specific office sought where office has multiple officeholders with same title, as follows:

"(a)(1) In the case of a public office having multiple officeholders with the same title, each candidate, including write-in candidates, shall designate the specific office he or she is seeking, name the person such candidate is seeking to succeed, and give such other appropriate designation as may be required by the Secretary of State or election superintendent each time such candidate qualifies with his or her party in the case of a primary, files a notice of candidacy in the case of an election, or files a notice of candidacy as a write-in candidate. The designation of the specific office and the name of the person whom a candidate is seeking to succeed in the case of a public office having multiple officeholders shall be entered on the ballot ~~and ballot labels~~ in such manner that in the ensuing primary or election such candidate shall only oppose the other candidate or candidates, if any, who designated the same specific office and the same name.

(2) In the case of a candidate, including a write-in candidate, seeking one of two or more municipal public offices, each having the same title and each being filled at the same election by the vote of the same electors, the applicable municipal charter or ordinance provisions shall govern whether such candidate shall designate the specific office he or she is seeking. If required to designate the specific office, the candidate shall name his or her incumbent or give other appropriate designation as specified in the charter or ordinance. Such designation shall be entered on the ballot ~~and ballot labels~~ in such manner that in the ensuing municipal primary or election such candidate shall only oppose the other candidate or candidates, if any, designating the same specific office."

SECTION 9.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (b) of Code Section 21-2-153.1, relating to qualification of candidates for party nomination in a municipal primary, as follows:

"(b) After the expiration of the applicable qualification deadline prescribed in subsection (a) of this Code section, each candidate for nomination to a municipal office, having no opposing candidates within his or her own political party, shall automatically become the nominee of his or her party for such office if the applicable city charter or ordinance does not provide to the contrary. The name of such an unopposed candidate and the title of the nomination he or she is seeking shall not be placed upon the primary ballots ~~or ballot labels~~. The proper officials of his or her political party shall certify the candidate as the party nominee for the office involved for the purpose of having his or her name

placed upon the election ballots ~~or ballot labels~~. In applying Code Sections 21-2-131 through 21-2-134, such an unopposed municipal candidate shall be deemed to have been nominated in a primary held by his or her political party."

SECTION 10.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-230, relating to challenge of persons on list of electors by other elector, as follows:

"(a) Any elector of the county or municipality may challenge the right of any other elector of the county or municipality, whose name appears on the list of electors, to vote in an election. Such challenge shall be in writing and specify distinctly the grounds of such challenge. Such challenge may be made at any time prior to the elector whose right to vote is being challenged voting at the elector's polling place or, if such elector cast an absentee ballot, prior to 5:00 P.M. on the day before the election; ~~provided, however, that challenges to persons voting by absentee ballot in person at the office of the registrars or the absentee ballot clerk whose vote is cast on a DRE unit must be made prior to such person's voting.~~"

SECTION 11.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-267, relating to the arrangement of polling places, as follows:

"(a) The governing authority of each county and municipality shall provide and the superintendent shall cause all rooms used as polling places to be provided with suitable heat and light and, in precincts in which ballots are used, with a sufficient number of voting compartments or booths with proper supplies in which the electors may conveniently mark their ballots, with a curtain, screen, or door in the upper part of the front of each compartment or booth so that, in the marking thereof, they may be screened from the observation of others. ~~A curtain, screen, or door shall not be required, however, for the self-contained units used as voting booths in which direct recording electronic (DRE) voting units are located if such booths have been designed so as to ensure the privacy of the elector.~~ When practicable, every polling place shall consist of a single room, every part of which is within the unobstructed view of those present therein and shall be furnished with a guardrail or barrier closing the inner portion of such room, which guardrail or barrier shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside such rail or barrier can approach within six feet of the ballot box and voting compartments, or booths, ~~or voting machines~~, as the case may be. The ballot box and voting compartments or booths shall be so arranged in the voting room within the enclosed space as to be in full view of those persons in the room outside the guardrail or barrier. ~~The voting machine or machines shall be placed in the voting rooms within the enclosed space so that, unless its~~

~~construction shall otherwise require, the ballot labels on the face of the machine can be plainly seen by the poll officers when the machine is not occupied by an elector. In the case of direct recording electronic (DRE) voting units, the units shall be arranged in such a manner as to ensure the privacy of the elector while voting on such units, to allow monitoring of the units by the poll officers while the polls are open, and to permit the public to observe the voting without affecting the privacy of the electors as they vote."~~

SECTION 12.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-280, relating to requirement as to conduct of primaries and elections by ballot, as follows:

"21-2-280.

All primaries and elections in this state shall be conducted by ballot, ~~except when voting machines are used as provided by law. A ballot may be electronic or printed on paper.~~ All ballots used in any primary or election shall be provided by the superintendent or municipal governing authority in accordance with this article, and only official ballots furnished by the superintendent or governing authority shall be cast or counted in any primary or election in any precinct in which ballots are used."

SECTION 13.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-281, relating to voting by paper ballot when use of voting equipment impossible or impracticable, as follows:

"21-2-281.

In any primary or election in which the use of voting equipment is impossible or impracticable, ~~for the reasons set out in Code Section 21-2-334,~~ the primary or election may be conducted by paper ballot ~~in the manner provided in Code Section 21-2-334."~~

SECTION 14.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-283, relating to printing and safekeeping of ballots and labels by superintendent, as follows:

"21-2-283.

In any primary or election, the superintendent or municipal governing authority shall cause all the ballots ~~and ballot labels~~ to be printed accurately and in the form prescribed by this chapter, and the superintendent or municipal governing authority shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the same while in his or her or its possession or that of his or her or its agent. The superintendent or municipal governing authority shall keep a record of the number of official ballots printed and furnished to each precinct at each primary and

196 election and the number of stubs, unused ballots, and canceled ballots subsequently
197 returned therefrom."

198 **SECTION 15.**

199 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (f) of Code Section 21-2-284, relating
200 to form of official primary ballot, as follows:

201 "(f) The ballots shall vary in form only as the names of precincts, offices, candidates, color
202 of ~~ballot cards~~ ballots, or this chapter may require."

203 **SECTION 16.**

204 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (b) of Code Section 21-2-286, relating
205 to printing specifications, numbering, and binding of ballots, as follows:

206 "~~(b)(1)~~ Paper ballots other than those printed for optical scanning voting systems shall be
207 at least six inches long and four inches wide and shall have a margin extending beyond any
208 printing thereon. They shall be printed with the same kind of type, which shall not be
209 smaller than the size known as 'brevier' or 'eight-point body,' upon white paper of uniform
210 quality, without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and with
211 sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through, except that ballots
212 being used in primaries held by more than one party may be of different colors or may have
213 colored stripes or blocks to distinguish the ballots if the parties so agree. Each ballot shall
214 be attached to a name stub, and all the ballots for the same precinct shall be bound together
215 in books of 25, 50, or 100, in such manner that each ballot may be detached from its stub
216 and removed separately. The ballots for each party to be used at a primary shall be bound
217 separately. The name stubs of the ballots shall be consecutively numbered; and, in the case
218 of primary ballots, the number shall be preceded by an initial or abbreviation designating
219 the party name. The number and initial or abbreviation which appears upon the stub shall
220 also be printed in the upper portion of the front of the ballot, separated from the remainder
221 of the ballot by a horizontal perforated line so as to constitute a number strip and so
222 prepared that the upper portion of the front of the ballot containing the number may be
223 detached from the ballot before it is deposited in the ballot box. The number strip on the
224 ballot shall also have the following words printed thereon: 'Tear off before depositing ballot
225 in ballot box.'

226 ~~(2) Ballots for direct recording electronic voting systems shall be designed as prescribed~~
227 ~~by the Secretary of State to ensure easy reading by electors."~~

SECTION 17.

Said chapter is further amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows:

"21-2-311.

On and after July 1, 2010, direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems shall not be used in primaries and elections in this state."

SECTION 18.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-383, relating to preparation and delivery of absentee ballots, as follows:

"21-2-383.

~~(a)~~ Ballots for use by absentee electors shall be prepared sufficiently in advance by the superintendent and shall be delivered to the board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk as provided in Code Section 21-2-384. Such ballots shall be marked 'Official Absentee Ballot' and shall be in substantially the form for ballots required by Article 8 of this chapter; ~~except that in counties using voting machines or direct recording electronic (DRE) units the ballots may be in substantially the form for the ballot labels required by Article 9 of this chapter.~~ Every such ballot shall have printed with other instructions thereon the following:

'I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law.'

The form ~~for either~~ of the ballot shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of State, except in municipal primaries or elections, in which the form of absentee ballots which follows the paper ballot format shall be determined and prescribed by the superintendent.

~~(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code section, direct recording electronic voting systems may be used for casting absentee ballots in person at a registrar's office or in accordance with Code Section 21-2-382, providing for additional sites. In such cases, the absentee ballots shall be coded in such a way that the ballot of a challenged voter can be separated from other valid ballots at the time of tabulation until the challenge is resolved."~~

SECTION 19.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-385.1, relating to preferential treatment for older and disabled voters, as follows:

"21-2-385.1.

Each elector who is ~~75~~ 70 years of age or older or who is disabled and requires assistance in casting an absentee ballot in person at the registrar's office, absentee ballot clerk's office,

or other locations as provided for in Code Section 21-2-382, shall, upon request to a designated office employee or other individual, be authorized to ~~vote immediately at the next available voting compartment or booth without having to wait in line if such location utilizes direct recording electronic voting systems or be authorized~~ to go to the head of any line necessary to cast a written absentee ballot. Notice of the provisions of this Code section shall be prominently displayed in the registrar's office or absentee ballot clerk's office."

SECTION 20.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (e) of Code Section 21-2-386, relating to safekeeping, certification, and validation of absentee ballots, as follows:

"(e) If an absentee elector's right to vote has been challenged for cause, a poll officer shall open the envelopes and write 'Challenged,' the elector's name, and the alleged cause of challenge on the back of the ballot, without disclosing the markings on the face thereof, and shall deposit the ballot in the box; and it shall be counted as other challenged ballots are counted. ~~Where direct recording electronic voting systems are used for absentee balloting and a challenge to an elector's right to vote is made prior to the time that the elector votes, the elector shall vote on a paper or optical scanning ballot and such ballot shall be handled as provided in this subsection.~~ The board of registrars or absentee ballot clerk shall promptly notify the elector of such challenge."

SECTION 21.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (b) and (c) of Code Section 21-2-400, relating to duty of superintendent to obtain cards of instruction, blank forms of oaths, and other forms and supplies, as follows:

"(b) As an aid to electors, sample ballots or ballot labels may be printed and published in any newspaper generally and regularly circulated within the county or municipality, so long as the facsimile is labeled 'Sample Ballot' and is at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot. Reprints of such newspaper printings may be procured and distributed by any elector. Election officials may also prepare and distribute sample ballots ~~or ballot labels~~ or portions thereof, provided they are labeled 'Sample Ballot' and are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot ~~or ballot label~~.

(c) The superintendent shall prepare sample or facsimile ballots ~~or ballot labels~~, as the case may be, for each general election which shall contain each question and the candidates who are offering for election for each office which will be voted upon in the county or municipality. The superintendent shall maintain such sample or facsimile ballots ~~or ballot~~

297 ~~labels~~ at the county courthouse for distribution upon request to interested electors. Such
298 sample or facsimile ballots ~~or ballot labels~~ shall comply with Code Section 21-2-575."

299 **SECTION 22.**

300 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-405, relating
301 to meeting of poll officers at place of primary or election, as follows:

302 "(c) After the poll officers of a precinct have been organized, the chief manager shall
303 designate one of the assistant managers to have custody of the electors list. In precincts in
304 which ballots are used, the other assistant manager shall have charge of the receipt and
305 deposit of ballots in the ballot box, the chief manager or one of the clerks shall issue the
306 ballots to electors after they are found entitled to vote, and the other clerk shall have
307 custody of the voter's certificate binder and shall place the voter's certificates therein as
308 they are received and approved. ~~In precincts in which voting machines are used, the other~~
309 ~~assistant manager or clerk shall have custody of the voter's certificate binder and shall place~~
310 ~~the voter's certificates therein as they are received and approved, and the chief manager~~
311 ~~shall have special charge of the operation of the voting machine; provided, however, that~~
312 ~~the~~ The chief manager may make other arrangements for the division of the duties imposed
313 by this chapter, so long as each poll officer is assigned some specific duty to perform. In
314 municipal primaries being held with separate precinct managers, the chief managers
315 appointed by each party shall jointly appoint the person or persons to be in charge of the
316 electors list. In all precincts, the chief manager shall assign an assistant manager or a clerk
317 to keep a numbered list of voters, in sufficient counterparts, during the progress of the
318 voting."

319 **SECTION 23.**

320 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (c) of Code Section 21-2-408, relating
321 to poll watchers, as follows:

322 "(c) In counties or municipalities using ~~direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems~~
323 ~~or~~ optical scanning voting systems, each political party may appoint two poll watchers in
324 each primary or election, each political body may appoint two poll watchers in each
325 election, each nonpartisan candidate may appoint one poll watcher in each nonpartisan
326 election, and each independent candidate may appoint one poll watcher in each election to
327 serve in the locations designated by the superintendent within the tabulating center. Such
328 designated locations shall include the check-in area, the computer room, the duplication
329 area, and such other areas as the superintendent may deem necessary to the assurance of
330 fair and honest procedures in the tabulating center. The poll watchers provided for in this
331 subsection shall be appointed and serve in the same manner as other poll watchers."

SECTION 24.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a), (b), and (f) of Code Section 21-2-413, relating to conduct of voters, campaigners, and others at polling places generally, as follows:

"(a) No elector shall be allowed to occupy a voting compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth already occupied by another except when giving assistance as permitted by this chapter.

(b) No elector shall remain in a voting compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth an unreasonable length of time; and, if such elector shall refuse to leave after such period, he or she shall be removed by the poll officers."

"(f) All persons except poll officers, poll watchers, persons in the course of voting and such persons' children under 18 years of age or any child who is 12 years of age or younger accompanying such persons, persons lawfully giving assistance to electors, duly authorized investigators of the State Election Board, and peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of order, must remain outside the enclosed space during the progress of the voting. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any elector shall be permitted to be accompanied into the enclosed area and into a voting compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth while voting by such elector's child or children under 18 years of age or any child who is 12 years of age or younger unless the poll manager or an assistant manager determines in his or her sole discretion that such child or children are causing a disturbance or are interfering with the conduct of voting. Children accompanying an elector in the enclosed space pursuant to this subsection shall not in any manner handle any ballot nor operate any function of the voting equipment under any circumstances."

SECTION 25.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (h) of Code Section 21-2-418, relating to provisional ballots, as follows:

~~"(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, in the event that the voting machines or DRE units at a polling place malfunction and cannot be used to cast ballots or some other emergency situation exists which prevents the use of such equipment to cast votes, provisional ballots may be used by the electors at the polling place to cast their ballots. In such event, the ballots cast by electors whose names appear on the electors list for such polling place shall not be considered provisional ballots and shall not require verification as provided by Code Section 21-2-419; provided, however, that persons whose names do not appear on the electors list for such polling place shall vote provisional ballots which shall be subject to verification under Code Section 21-2-419."~~

SECTION 26.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-482, relating to absentee ballots for precincts using optical scanning voting equipment, as follows:

"21-2-482.

Ballots in a precinct using optical scanning voting equipment for use by absentee electors shall be prepared sufficiently in advance by the superintendent and shall be delivered to the board of registrars as provided in Code Section 21-2-384. Such ballots shall be marked 'Official Absentee Ballot' and shall be in substantially the form for ballots required by Article 8 of this chapter, ~~except that in counties or municipalities using voting machines, direct recording electronic (DRE) units, or optical scanners, the ballots may be in substantially the form for the ballot labels required by Article 9 of this chapter or in such~~ form as will allow the ballot to be machine tabulated. Every such ballot shall have printed on the face thereof the following: 'I understand that the offer or acceptance of money or any other object of value to vote for any particular candidate, list of candidates, issue, or list of issues included in this election constitutes an act of voter fraud and is a felony under Georgia law.' The form for either ballot shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of State."

SECTION 27.

Said chapter is further amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows:

"21-2-483.1.

(a)(1) In precincts using precinct based tabulating machines, after the polls close and all ballots have been processed by the tabulating machine and the results of the tabulation have been obtained from the tabulating machine, the poll manager shall randomly select one contested race from the ballot for a hand count. Such selection shall be made by listing all of the contested races on the ballot individually on uniform sized slips of paper, uniformly folding such slips of paper such that the name of the race cannot be seen, placing the slips of paper into a container and mixing the slips thoroughly, and then drawing from the container one slip of paper. Upon drawing the slip of paper, the poll manager shall then announce the race that will be hand counted. The slips of paper shall be available for examination by any member of the public who desires to do so.

(2) After randomly selecting the race for a hand count, the manager or a poll officer under the direction of the manager shall proceed to count the votes cast in the randomly selected race as shown on the ballots. Such count shall be performed in the same manner as for paper ballots as provided in Code Section 21-2-437 for the randomly selected race. Upon the conclusion of the count, the manager or a poll officer under the direction of the manager shall record the results of the hand count on the return sheet and shall compare

the results for the race to the results obtained from the tabulating machine for such race.
In the event of a discrepancy in the count between the totals for such race, the manager
or a poll officer under the direction of the manager shall post the results of the hand count
and one set of returns from the tabulating machine, noting any discrepancies found, at the
polling place for the information of the public.

(3) After performing the hand count of the race or races, the manager shall cause the
ballots to be securely sealed in the ballot box or other secure container and shall seal the
return sheets, tally sheets, one set of return tapes, and other completed forms in an
envelope for transfer to the election superintendent.

(b)(1) In jurisdictions in which the optical scan ballots are processed by central count
tabulating machines, after all ballots have been processed by the tabulating machine and
the results of the tabulation have been obtained from the tabulating machine, the election
superintendent or his or her designee shall randomly select one contested race from the
ballot for a hand count. Such selection shall be made by listing all of the contested races
on the ballot individually on uniform sized slips of paper, uniformly folding such slips
of paper such that the name of the race cannot be seen, placing the slips of paper into a
container and mixing the slips thoroughly, and then drawing from the container one slip
of paper. Upon drawing the slip of paper, the election superintendent or his or her
designee shall then announce the race that will be hand counted. The slips of paper shall
be available for examination by any member of the public who desires to do so.

(2) After randomly selecting the race for a hand count, the election superintendent or his
or her designee shall proceed to count the votes cast in the randomly selected race as
shown on the ballots. Such count shall be performed in the same manner as for paper
ballots as provided in Code Section 21-2-437 for the randomly selected race. Upon the
conclusion of the count, the election superintendent or his or her designee shall record the
results of the hand count on the return sheet and shall compare the results for the race to
the results obtained from the tabulating machine for such race. In the event of a
discrepancy in the count between the totals for such race, the election superintendent or
his or her designee shall post the results of the hand count and one set of returns from the
tabulating machine, noting any discrepancies found, at the tabulating center for the
information of the public.

(3) After performing the hand count of the race or races, the election superintendent or
his or her designee shall cause the ballots to be securely sealed in ballot boxes or other
secure containers.

(c) In the event of a discrepancy between the hand count totals and the totals from the
tabulating machines, the election superintendent shall use the hand count totals as the
official results. The superintendent shall immediately make the public aware of any such

discrepancy by posting notice of such discrepancy at his or her office for the information of the public and on the official website of the county or municipality on which the county or municipality posts election returns if the county or municipality has such a website. The superintendent shall note on the official returns for the primary, election, or runoff, as appropriate, the vote totals that are based, in whole or in part, on hand counts as a result of a discrepancy between the hand count and the tabulating machine totals."

SECTION 28.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-493, relating to computation, canvassing, and tabulation of returns, as follows:

"21-2-493.

(a) The superintendent shall, at or before 12:00 Noon on the day following the primary or election, at his or her office or at some other convenient public place at the county seat or in the municipality, of which due notice shall have been given as provided by Code Section 21-2-492, publicly commence the computation and canvassing of the returns and continue the same from day to day until completed. For this purpose, the superintendent may organize his or her assistants into sections, each of which may simultaneously proceed with the computation and canvassing of the returns from various precincts of the county or municipality in the manner provided by this Code section. Upon the completion of such computation and canvassing, the superintendent shall tabulate the figures for the entire county or municipality and sign, announce, and attest the same, as required by this Code section.

(b) The superintendent, before computing the votes cast in any precinct, shall compare the registration figure with the certificates returned by the poll officers showing the number of persons who voted in each precinct or the number of ballots cast. If, upon consideration by the superintendent of the returns and certificates before him or her from any precinct, it shall appear that the total vote returned for any candidate or candidates for the same office or nomination or on any question exceeds the number of electors in such precinct or exceeds the total number of persons who voted in such precinct or the total number of ballots cast therein, such excess shall be deemed a discrepancy and palpable error and shall be investigated by the superintendent; and no votes shall be recorded from such precinct until an investigation shall be had. Such excess shall authorize the summoning of the poll officers to appear immediately with any primary or election papers in their possession. The superintendent shall then examine all the registration and primary or election documents whatever relating to such precinct in the presence of representatives of each party, body, and interested candidate. Such examination may, if the superintendent deems it necessary,

include a recount or recanvass of the votes of that precinct and a report of the facts of the case to the district attorney where such action appears to be warranted.

(c) In precincts in which paper or optical scan ballots have been used, the superintendent may require the production of the ballot box and the recount of the ballots contained in such ballot box, either generally or respecting the particular office, nomination, or question as to which the excess exists, in the discretion of the superintendent, and may require the correction of the returns in accordance with the result of such recount. If the ballot box is found to contain more ballots than there are electors registered in such precinct or more ballots than the number of voters who voted in such precinct at such primary or election, the superintendent may, in his or her discretion, exclude the poll of that precinct, either as to all offices, candidates, questions, or parties and bodies or as to any particular offices, candidates, questions, or parties and bodies, as to which such excess exists.

~~(d) In precincts in which voting machines have been used, the superintendent may require a recanvass of the votes recorded on the machines used in the precinct, as provided in Code Section 21-2-495~~ Reserved.

(e) In precincts in which paper ballots have been used, the general returns made by the poll officers from the various precincts shall be read one after another in the usual order, slowly and audibly, by one of the assistants who shall, in each case of a return from a precinct in which ballots were used, read therefrom the number of ballots issued, spoiled, canceled, and cast, respectively, whereupon the assistant having charge of the records of the superintendent showing the number of ballots furnished for each precinct, including the number of stubs and unused ballots and spoiled and canceled ballots returned, shall publicly announce the number of the same respectively; and, unless it appears by such number or calculations therefrom that such records and such general return correspond, no further returns shall be read from the latter until all discrepancies are explained to the satisfaction of the superintendent.

~~(f) In precincts in which voting machines have been used, there shall be read from the general return the identifying number or other designation of each voting machine used and the numbers registered on the protective counter or device on each machine prior to the opening of the polls and immediately after the close of the same, whereupon the assistant having charge of the records of the superintendent showing the number registered on the protective counter or device of each voting machine prior to delivery at the polling place shall publicly announce the numbers so registered; and, unless it appears that such records and such general return correspond, no further returns shall be read from the latter until any and all discrepancies are explained to the satisfaction of the superintendent~~ Reserved.

(g) In precincts in which paper ballots have been used, when the records agree with such returns regarding the number of ballots and the number of votes recorded for each

candidate, such votes for each candidate shall be read by an assistant slowly, audibly, and in an orderly manner from the general return which has been returned unsealed; and the figures announced shall be compared by other assistants with the general return which has been returned sealed. The figures announced for all precincts shall be compared by one of the assistants with the tally papers from the respective precincts. If any discrepancies are discovered, the superintendent shall examine all of the return sheets, tally papers, and other papers in his or her possession relating to the same precinct. If the tally papers and sealed general return sheet agree, the unsealed general return shall be immediately corrected to conform thereto. In every other case, the superintendent shall immediately cause the ballot box of the precinct to be opened and the vote therein to be recounted in the presence of interested candidates or their representatives; and, if the recount shall not be sufficient to correct the error, the superintendent may summon the poll officers to appear immediately with all election papers in their possession.

~~(h) In precincts in which voting machines have been used, when the records agree with the returns regarding the number registered on the voting machine, the votes recorded for each candidate shall be read by an assistant slowly, audibly, and in an orderly manner from the general return sheet which has been returned unsealed, and the figures announced shall be compared by other assistants with the duplicate return sheet which has been returned sealed. If the voting machine is of the type equipped with a mechanism for printing paper proof sheets, such general and duplicate return sheets shall also be compared with such proof sheets, which have been returned as aforesaid. If any discrepancies are discovered, the superintendent shall examine all of the return sheets, proof sheets, and other papers in his or her possession relating to the same precinct. Such proof sheets shall be deemed to be prima-facie evidence of the result of the primary or election and to be prima facie accurate, and, if the proper proof sheets, properly identified, shall be mutually consistent and if the general and duplicate returns or either of such returns from such precinct shall not correspond with such proof sheets, they shall be corrected so as to correspond with such proof sheets in the absence of allegation of specific fraud or error proved to the satisfaction of the superintendent Reserved.~~

(i) If any error or fraud is discovered, the superintendent shall compute and certify the votes justly, regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns presented to him or her, and shall report the facts to the appropriate district attorney for action.

(j) The superintendent shall see that the votes shown by each absentee ballot are added to the return received from the precinct of the elector casting such ballot.

(k) As the returns from each precinct are read, computed, and found to be correct or corrected as aforesaid, they shall be recorded on the blanks prepared for the purpose until all the returns from the various precincts which are entitled to be counted shall have been

duly recorded; then they shall be added together, announced, and attested by the assistants who made and computed the entries respectively and shall be signed by the superintendent. The consolidated returns shall then be certified by the superintendent in the manner required by this chapter. Such returns shall be certified by the superintendent not later than 5:00 P.M. on the seventh day following the date on which such election was held, and such returns shall be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State.

(l) In such case where the results of an election contest change the returns so certified, a corrected return shall be certified and filed by the superintendent which makes such corrections as the court orders."

SECTION 29.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsections (a) and (b) of Code Section 21-2-495, relating to procedure for recount or recanvass of votes, as follows:

"(a) In precincts where paper or optical scan ballots have been used, the superintendent may, either of his or her own motion or upon petition of any candidate or political party, order the recount of all the ballots for a particular precinct or precincts for one or more offices in which it shall appear that a discrepancy or error, although not apparent on the face of the returns, has been made. Such recount may be held at any time prior to the certification of the consolidated returns by the superintendent and shall be conducted under the direction of the superintendent. Before making such recount, the superintendent shall give notice in writing to each candidate and to the county or municipal chairperson of each party or body affected by the recount. Each such candidate may be present in person or by representative, and each such party or body may send two representatives to be present at such recount. All such recounts in precincts in which optical scan ballots were used shall be performed manually using the same vote counting procedures as for paper ballots and shall not be counted by tabulating machines. If upon such recount, it shall appear that the original count by the poll officers was incorrect, such returns and all papers being prepared by the superintendent shall be corrected accordingly.

~~(b) In precincts where voting machines have been used, whenever it appears that there is a discrepancy in the returns recorded for any voting machine or machines or that an error, although not apparent on the face of the returns, exists, the superintendent shall, either of his or her own motion or upon the sworn petition of three electors of any precinct, order a recanvass of the votes shown on that particular machine or machines. Such recanvass may be conducted at any time prior to the certification of the consolidated returns by the superintendent. In conducting such recanvass, the superintendent shall summon the poll officers of the precinct, and such officers, in the presence of the superintendent, shall make a record of the number of the seal upon the voting machine or machines and the number~~

~~of the protective counter or other device; shall make visible the registering counters of each such machine; and, without unlocking the machine against voting, shall recanvass the vote thereon. Before making such recanvass, the superintendent shall give notice in writing to the custodian of voting machines, to each candidate, and to the county or municipal chairperson of each party or body affected by the recanvass. Each such candidate may be present in person or by representative, and each of such parties or bodies may send two representatives to be present at such recanvass. If, upon such recanvass, it shall be found that the original canvass of the returns has been correctly made from the machine and that the discrepancy still remains unaccounted for, the superintendent, with the assistance of the custodian, in the presence of the poll officers and the authorized candidates and representatives, shall unlock the voting and counting mechanism of the machine and shall proceed thoroughly to examine and test the machine to determine and reveal the true cause or causes, if any, of the discrepancy in returns from such machine. Each counter shall be reset at zero before it is tested, after which it shall be operated at least 100 times. After the completion of such examination and test, the custodian shall then and there prepare a statement, in writing, giving in detail the result of the examination and test; and such statement shall be witnessed by the persons present and shall be filed with the superintendent. If, upon such recanvass, it shall appear that the original canvass of the returns by the poll officers was incorrect, such returns and all papers being prepared by the superintendent shall be corrected accordingly; provided, however, that in the case of returns from any precinct wherein the primary or election was held by the use of a voting machine equipped with a mechanism for printing paper proof sheets, such proof sheets, if mutually consistent, shall be deemed to be prima-facie evidence of the result of the primary or election and to be prima facie accurate; and there shall not be considered to be any discrepancy or error in the returns from any such precinct, such as to require a recanvass of the vote, if all available proof sheets, from the voting machine used therein, identified to the satisfaction of the superintendent and shown to his or her satisfaction to have been produced from proper custody, shall be mutually consistent; and, if the general and duplicate returns, or either of such returns from such precincts shall not correspond with such proof sheets, they and all other papers being prepared by the superintendent shall be corrected so as to correspond with such proof sheets in the absence of allegation of specific fraud or error proved to the satisfaction of the superintendent by the weight of the evidence; and only in such case shall the vote of such precinct be recanvassed under this Code section~~
Reserved."

SECTION 30.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-500, relating to delivery of voting materials, as follows:

"21-2-500.

(a) Immediately upon completing the returns required by this article, in the case of elections other than municipal elections, the superintendent shall deliver in sealed containers to the clerk of the superior court or, if designated by the clerk of the superior court, to the county records manager or other office or officer under the jurisdiction of a county governing authority which maintains or is responsible for records, as provided in Code Section 50-18-99, the used and void ballots and the stubs of all ballots used; one copy of the oaths of poll officers; and one copy of each numbered list of voters, tally paper, ~~voting machine paper proof sheet~~, and return sheet involved in the primary or election. In addition, the superintendent shall deliver ~~copies of the voting machine ballot labels~~, the computer chips containing ballot tabulation programs, copies of computer records of ballot design, and similar items or an electronic record of the program by which votes are to be recorded or tabulated, which is captured prior to the election, and which is stored on some alternative medium such as a CD-ROM or floppy disk simultaneously with the programming of the PROM or other memory storage device. The clerk, county records manager, or the office or officer designated by the clerk shall hold such ballots and other documents under seal, unless otherwise directed by the superior court, for at least 24 months, after which time they shall be presented to the grand jury for inspection at its next meeting. Such ballots and other documents shall be preserved in the office of the clerk, county records manager, or officer designated by the clerk until the adjournment of such grand jury, and then they may be destroyed, unless otherwise provided by order of the superior court.

(b) The superintendent shall retain all unused ballots for 30 days after the election or primary and, if no challenge or contest is filed prior to or during that period that could require future use of such ballots, may thereafter destroy such unused ballots. If a challenge or contest is filed during that period that could require the use of such ballots, they shall be retained until the final disposition of the challenge or contest and, if remaining unused, may thereafter be destroyed.

(c) Immediately upon completing the returns required by this article, the municipal superintendent shall deliver in sealed containers to the city clerk the used and void ballots and the stubs of all ballots used; one copy of the oaths of poll officers; and one copy of each numbered list of voters, tally paper, ~~voting machine paper proof sheet~~, and return sheet involved in the primary or election. In addition, the municipal superintendent shall deliver ~~copies of the voting machine ballot labels~~, the computer chips containing ballot

655 tabulation programs, copies of computer records of ballot design, and similar items or an
656 electronic record of the program by which votes are to be recorded or tabulated, which is
657 captured prior to the election, and which is stored on some alternative medium such as a
658 CD-ROM or floppy disk simultaneously with the programming of the PROM or other
659 memory storage device. Such ballots and other documents shall be preserved under seal
660 in the office of the city clerk for at least 24 months; and then they may be destroyed unless
661 otherwise provided by order of the mayor and council if a contest has been filed or by court
662 order, provided that the electors list, voter's certificates, and duplicate oaths of assisted
663 electors shall be immediately returned by the superintendent to the county or municipal
664 registrar as appropriate."

665 SECTION 31.

666 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-545, relating to procedure as
667 to unopposed candidates, as follows:

668 "21-2-545.

669 Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, in the event there is no
670 opposed candidate in a precinct in a special primary, no special primary shall be held in
671 such precinct. The proper officials of the unopposed candidate's political party shall certify
672 him or her as the party nominee for the office involved for the purpose of having his or her
673 name placed upon the special election ballots ~~or ballot labels~~. Where feasible, the
674 superintendent shall provide notice reasonably calculated to inform the affected electorate
675 that no special primary election is to be conducted. Each such unopposed candidate shall
676 be deemed to have voted for himself or herself. The superintendent shall certify any such
677 unopposed candidate as nominated in the same manner as he or she certifies other
678 candidates nominated pursuant to Code Section 21-2-493."

679 SECTION 32.

680 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-562, relating
681 to fraudulent entries, as follows:

682 "(a) Any person who willfully:

683 (1) Inserts or permits to be inserted any fictitious name, false figure, false statement, or
684 other fraudulent entry on or in any registration card, electors list, voter's certificate,
685 affidavit, tally paper, general or duplicate return sheet, statement, certificate, oath,
686 voucher, account, ballot ~~or ballot card~~, or other record or document authorized or required
687 to be made, used, signed, returned, or preserved for any public purpose in connection
688 with any primary or election;

689 (2) Alters materially or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made
 690 therein; or
 691 (3) Takes or removes any book, affidavit, return, account, ballot ~~or ballot card~~, or other
 692 document or record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof, in order
 693 to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by
 694 this chapter
 695 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment
 696 for not less than one nor more than ten years or to pay a fine not to exceed \$100,000.00,
 697 or both."

698 **SECTION 33.**

699 Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) of Code Section
 700 21-2-566, relating to interference with primaries and elections generally, as follows:

701 "(6) Knowingly deposits fraudulent ballots in the ballot box; or
 702 ~~(7) Knowingly registers fraudulent votes upon any voting machine; or~~
 703 ~~(8)(7)~~ Willfully tampers with any electors list, voter's certificate, numbered list of voters,
 704 ballot box, ~~voting machine, direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment~~, or tabulating
 705 machine".

706 **SECTION 34.**

707 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-568, relating to entry into
 708 voting compartment or booth while another voting, as follows:

709 "21-2-568.

710 (a) Any person who knowingly:

711 (1) Goes into the voting compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth while another is voting
 712 or marks the ballot ~~or ballot card~~ or registers the vote for another, except in strict
 713 accordance with this chapter;

714 (2) Interferes with any elector marking his or her ballot ~~or ballot card~~ or registering his
 715 or her vote;

716 (3) Attempts to induce any elector before depositing his or her ballot ~~or ballot card~~ to
 717 show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot ~~or ballot card~~; or

718 (4) Discloses to anyone how another elector voted, without said elector's consent, except
 719 when required to do so in any legal proceeding

720 shall be guilty of a felony.

721 (b) Any person who, while giving lawful assistance to another, attempts to influence the
 722 vote of the elector he or she is assisting or marks a ballot ~~or ballot card~~ or registers a vote
 723 in any other way than that requested by the voter he or she is assisting shall be guilty of a

724 felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than
725 one nor more than ten years or to pay a fine not to exceed \$100,000.00, or both."

726 **SECTION 35.**

727 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-574, relating to unlawful
728 possession of ballots, as follows:

729 "21-2-574.

730 Any person, other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots ~~or ballot cards~~ or
731 a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by
732 law, who has in his or her possession outside the polling place any official ballot ~~or ballot~~
733 ~~card~~ shall be guilty of a felony."

734 **SECTION 36.**

735 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-575, relating to counterfeit
736 ballots, ballot cards, or ballot labels, as follows:

737 "21-2-575.

738 (a) Any person who makes, constructs, or has in his or her possession any counterfeit of
739 an official ballot, ~~ballot card, or ballot label~~ shall be guilty of a felony.

740 (b) This Code section shall not be applied to facsimile ballots printed and published as an
741 aid to electors in any newspaper generally and regularly circulated within this state, so long
742 as such facsimile ballot is at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official ballot of
743 which it is a facsimile. This Code section shall not be applied to any sample or facsimile
744 ballots ~~or ballot labels~~ obtained under Code Section 21-2-400. Nothing in this Code
745 section shall be so construed as to prohibit the procurement and distribution of reprints of
746 the said newspaper printings; nor shall it be so construed as to prohibit the preparation and
747 distribution by election officials of facsimile ballots ~~and ballot labels~~ or portions thereof,
748 provided that they are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the
749 official ballots ~~or ballot labels~~.

750 (c) Nothing in this Code section shall be so construed as to prohibit any person from
751 procuring and distributing reprints or portions of reprints of any sample or facsimile ballots
752 ~~or ballot labels~~ as provided in Code Section 21-2-400, provided such reprints or portions
753 of reprints are of a different color and at least 25 percent larger or smaller than the official
754 ballots ~~or ballot labels~~."

755 **SECTION 37.**

756 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-576, relating to destroying,
757 defacing, or delaying delivery of ballots or ballot cards, as follows:

758 "21-2-576.

759 Any person who willfully destroys or defaces any ballot ~~or ballot card~~ or willfully delays
760 the delivery of any ballots ~~or ballot cards~~ shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

761 **SECTION 38.**

762 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-578, relating to unfolding,
763 opening, or prying into ballots and ballot cards, as follows:

764 "21-2-578.

765 Any person who, before any ballot ~~or ballot card~~ is deposited in the ballot box as provided
766 by this chapter, willfully unfolds, opens, or pries into any such ballot ~~or ballot card~~ with
767 the intent to discover the manner in which the same has been marked shall be guilty of a
768 misdemeanor."

769 **SECTION 39.**

770 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-579, relating to fraudulently
771 allowing ballot, ballot card, or voting machine to be seen, as follows:

772 "21-2-579.

773 Any voter at any primary or election who:

774 (1) Allows his or her ballot, ~~ballot card, or the face of the voting machine used by him~~
775 ~~or her~~ to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known for a
776 fraudulent purpose how he or she is about to vote;

777 (2) Casts or attempts to cast any other than the official ballot ~~or ballot card~~ which has
778 been given to him or her by the proper poll officer, or advises or procures another to do
779 so;

780 (3) Without having made the affirmation under oath or declaration required by Code
781 Section 21-2-409, or when the disability which he or she declared at the time of
782 registration no longer exists, permits another to accompany him or her into the voting
783 compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth or to mark his or her ballot ~~or to register his or her~~
784 ~~vote on the voting machine or direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment;~~ or

785 (4) States falsely to any poll officer that because of his or her inability to read the English
786 language or because of blindness, near-blindness, or other physical disability he or she
787 cannot mark the ballot ~~or ballot card or operate the voting machine~~ without assistance
788 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SECTION 40.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-580, relating to tampering with, damaging, improper preparation of, or prevention of proper operation of voting machines, as follows:

"21-2-580.

~~Any person who:~~

~~(1) Unlawfully opens, tampers with, or damages any voting machine to be used or being used at any primary or election;~~

~~(2) Willfully prepares a voting machine for use in a primary or election in improper order for voting; or~~

~~(3) Prevents or attempts to prevent the correct operation of such machine~~

~~shall be guilty of a felony Reserved.~~"

SECTION 41.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-581, relating to unauthorized making or possession of voting machine key, as follows:

"21-2-581.

~~Any unauthorized person who makes or knowingly has in his or her possession a key to a voting machine to be used or being used in any primary or election shall be guilty of a felony Reserved.~~"

SECTION 42.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-582, relating to tampering with, damaging, or preventing of proper operation of direct recording electronic equipment or tabulating device, as follows:

"21-2-582.

~~Any person who tampers with or damages any direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment or tabulating computer or device to be used or being used at or in connection with any primary or election or who prevents or attempts to prevent the correct operation of any direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment or tabulating computer or device shall be guilty of a felony."~~

SECTION 43.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 21-2-582.1, relating to penalty for voting equipment modification, as follows:

821 "(a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term 'voting equipment' ~~shall mean a voting~~
822 ~~machine, means a~~ tabulating machine; or optical scanning voting system, ~~or direct~~
823 ~~recording electronic voting system."~~

824 **SECTION 44.**

825 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-587, relating to frauds by poll
826 officers, as follows:

827 "21-2-587.

828 Any poll officer who willfully:

- 829 (1) Makes a false return of the votes cast at any primary or election;
- 830 (2) Deposits fraudulent ballots ~~or ballot cards~~ in the ballot box or certifies as correct a
831 false return of ballots ~~or ballot cards~~;
- 832 (3) ~~Registers fraudulent votes upon any voting machine or certifies as correct a return~~
833 ~~of fraudulent votes cast upon any voting machine~~ Reserved;
- 834 (4) Makes any false entries in the electors list;
- 835 (5) Destroys or alters any ballot, ~~ballot card~~, voter's certificate, or electors list;
- 836 (6) Tampers with any ~~voting machine, direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment, or~~
837 tabulating computer or device;
- 838 (7) Prepares or files any false voter's certificate not prepared by or for an elector actually
839 voting at such primary or election; or
- 840 (8) Fails to return to the officials prescribed by this chapter, following any primary or
841 election, any ~~keys of a voting machine~~, ballot box, general or duplicate return sheet, tally
842 paper, oaths of poll officers, affidavits of electors and others, record of assisted voters,
843 numbered list of voters, electors list, voter's certificate, spoiled and canceled ballots ~~or~~
844 ~~ballot cards, unused ballots, or ballot cards deposited, written, or affixed in or upon a~~
845 ~~voting machine, DRE memory cards, or any certificate or any other paper or record~~
846 required to be returned under this chapter
- 847 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment
848 for not less than one nor more than ten years or to pay a fine not to exceed \$100,000.00,
849 or both."

850 **SECTION 45.**

851 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-591, relating to poll officers
852 permitting unlawful assistance to voters, as follows:

853 "21-2-591.

854 Any poll officer who permits a voter to be accompanied by another into the voting
855 compartment or ~~voting machine~~ booth when such poll officer knows that the disability

856 which the voter declared at the time of registration no longer exists or that the disability
857 which the voter declared at the time of voting did not exist shall be guilty of a
858 misdemeanor."

859 **SECTION 46.**

860 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 21-2-594, relating to offenses by
861 printers of ballots, as follows:

862 "21-2-594.

863 Any printer employed to print any official ballots ~~or ballot cards~~ for use in a primary or
864 election, or any person engaged in printing the same, who:

865 (1) Appropriates to himself or herself or gives or delivers, or knowingly permits to be
866 taken, any of said ballots ~~or ballot cards~~ by any unauthorized person; or

867 (2) Willfully and knowingly prints, or causes to be printed, any official ballot ~~or ballot~~
868 ~~cards~~ in any form other than that prescribed by the appropriate officials or with any other
869 names or printing, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by such officials
870 or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and
871 directed by this chapter
872 shall be guilty of a felony."

873 **SECTION 47.**

874 This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law
875 without such approval and shall apply to all offenses committed on and after such date. The
876 enactment of this Act shall not affect any prosecutions for acts occurring before the effective
877 date of this Act and shall not act as an abatement of any such prosecutions.

878 **SECTION 48.**

879 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.